International Anti-Drug Operation

1016. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Customs have busted an International drug cartel in the first major international anti-drug operation involving India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether links in this regard in India could be tracted out; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): (a) An international drug cartel has been busted with the cooperation of foreign agencies, following a seizure made by Delhi Customs at IGI Airport in November, 1994.

(b) As a result of our cooperation with German and Spanish authorities, 9 persons got arrested abroad, 7 kgs of heroin was seized in Spain and several bank accounts have been frozen.

(c) and (d) Complaint has been filed in court against the German national from whose possession 8 kg heroin was seized at IGI Airport. If any other persons is found to be involved, action will be taken against him under the law.

Shortage of Currency Notes

1017. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of currency notes of different denominations at present, especially in the major business centres of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras etc., mainly attributable to shortage of printing paper and inputs required for printing of fresh currency notes; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of shortage of currency notes of various denominations and what steps have been taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The annual production capacity of the Government note printing presses at Nashik and Dewas, is 3741 million pieces and 1871 million pieces, respectively, with the present product mix. As against this total capacity of 5612 million pieces, the RBI's annual requirement for fresh notes during 1994-95 was 14010 million pieces. Thus the existing two note-printing presses are able to meet only about 40.50% of RBI's demand for fresh notes.

In order to abridge the gap between demand and supply, following measures have been initiated.

(i) Two new note-printing presses are being set up by RBI-one at Salboni in West Bengal and other at Mysore in Karnataka.

(ii) Government has taken up modernisation of the existing note-printing presses at Nashik and Dewas.

(iii) RBI has put issuable soiled notes back into circulation by salvaging maximum number of reissuable notes and recycling them.

(iv) Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/-, & Rs. 5/- have been coinised and the capacity so released is diverted for Production of notes of higher denominations.

Consumption of Cotton

1018. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the spinning capacity of cotton in each state and its production;

(b) the details of consumption of cotton by powerloom and handlooms, separately;

(c) the consumption of cotton in each state including Punjab, compared to its producion during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the quantity of cotton imported/ exported during the last three years, year-wise; stating the landed cost and export price and minimum support price during these years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) State-wiseProduction of Spun Yarn during 1994-95:

Name of the State	Production of Spun Yarn During 1994-95 ('000 Kgs)
Andhra Pradesh	111443
Assam	3706
Bihar	3726
Delhi	13037
Goa	1005
Gujarat	165389
Haryana	56183
Himachal Pradesh	38519
Jammu and Kashmir	8529
Karnataka	85966
Kerala	37134
Madhya Pradesh	66243
Maharashtra	309302
Manipur	33
Orissa	19642
Punjab	137583
Rajasthan	135842
Tamilnadu	694954
Uttar Pradesh	115298
West Bengal	64589
Union Territory	
Daman & Div	121
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1209
Pondicherry	20193

The spinning capacity of cotton in the country as on 28.2.95 is 29.62 million spindles and 158,000 rotors.

(b) The Powerlooms and Handlooms are not consuming any cotton directly, they use cotton yarn.

(c) The details of state-wise cotton consumption and production during the last three years areas under:

State-wise Cotton Consumption

(Financial Year-wise)

(IN 000 Kg.) ("000")

State/Union Territory	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Andhra Pradesh	100913	110526	103881
Assam	2427	2691	1629
Bihar	4866	5094	4019
Goa	105	91	105
Gujarat	167373	173727	153007
Haryana	27912	32592	44592
Himachal Pradesh	10037	14561	20065
Jammu & Kashmir	7051	7367	6530
Karnataka	83849	86005	82314
Kerala	40673	40167	38678
Madhya Pradesh	38616	45374	51322
Maharashtra	308617	315352	299058
Manipur	313	245	63
Orissa	25412	32274	27820
Punjab	107908	103404	114260
Rajasthan	70768	64424	55167

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	623177	717811	755660
Uttar Pradesh	118583	123927	119141
West Bengal	51061	55786	14139
Delhi	11723	12244	11375
Pondicherry	21369	22268	21815

State-wise Production of Cotton [Year (Sep-Aug)]
(In lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)

States	1991-92	1992-93	199 -94
Punjab	23.71	23.00	14.00
Harayana	14.06	14.06	10.00
Rajasthan	10.23	11.50	11.00
Gujarat	15.16	22.62	19.00
Maharashtra	12.48	20.50	14.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.94	8.50	14.50
Karnataka	8.85	9.75	9.00
Tamil Nadu	5.75	5.00	5.50
Others	1.00	1.00	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	18.82	19.07	23.50

(d) The quantity of export and import of cotton and its value for the last three years are as under:

(Quantity in Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs. each)
(Values in Rs. Crores)

Year (Sept.—Aug.)	EXPORT			IMPORT		
1991-92	0.77	39.00	30.00	3.00	194.00	38.00
1992-93	13.766	725.00	31.00	1.15	90.00	46.00
1993-94	3.90	223.24	34.00	3.00	306.00	60.00

The Minimum Support Price, fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture during the last three years, for cotton is as under:

Variety	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Rs./ Quintal)
F 414/H-777	695	800	900
H-4	840	950	1050